

**POWER OF LOVE IN *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* BY
JANE AUSTEN (1813):
A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**



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by :

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ACCEPTANCE

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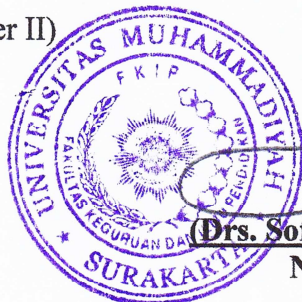
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ABSTRACT

VIMA SETIYAWATI. A320 080 098. POWER OF LOVE IN *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* BY JANE AUSTEN (1813): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH. MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA RESEARCH PAPER 2013.

*This study is about power of love in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen novel (1813). This objective of the study is to apply the A Psychoanalytic Approach to analyze the power of love in *Pride and Prejudice* novel.*

This study belongs to qualitative study. In this method, the writer uses two type of the data source, namely primary and secondary data source. The primary data source and the object of the study is the novel itself, meanwhile the secondary is any literature related to this study for example reading some other resources related to the novel, website, book, and etc. The writer collects the data from both primary and secondary data source in sort of document as evidence. The technique of analyzing data is descriptive.

Having analyzed this novel, the writer draws some conclusions as follows. First, based on the structural analysis, the writer successfully delivers the moral message through the excellent unity of structural element. The writer wants to say that love can come pride and prejudice of someone, but with the conviction of heart that all of prejudice will be destroyed, but with the conviction that the hearts of all prejudices will disappear Second, based on the A Psychoanalytic Approach, Jane Austen's describe the differences in character and

characterization are not important in a relationship. They can even bring a good luck to them.

Keywords: Power of Love, Pride and Prejudice

A. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Everyone needs love in life. Love can't be separated in this life. Love is a human resource in the social lives. In a general sense, love is the most basic human emotion in the human consciousness. For some, love is the closest source of life. Meaning of love is the power of a different heart from one person to another person. But they agree that the power of love can build happiness in life and love can overcome all obstacles. Many people have the opinion that love can't be assessed costs and the key to achieve happiness.

The real happiness where people finds comfort in real life and interact with other beings. In the telling of human life can be described through a novel they are romanticism, realism, naturalism, and impressionism.

There are four points that make the writer interested in analyzing this novel. Firstly, from the character and characterization in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, Mr. Darcy embodies the character type of the fall in love. A character is type Handsome, tall, and intelligent, but not sociable, his aloof decorum and rectitude are seen by many as an excessive pride and

concern for social status. He makes a poor impression on strangers, such as the landed gentry of Meryton, but is valued by those who know him well. The writer gives strong major characters to keep the story line not static and interesting. The characterization of that novel may give the real portrait of the behavior.

Secondly, *Pride and Prejudice* novel can be moral teachings for someones life. The reader can get moral lesson that can change their lives to be better.

Thirdly, *Pride and Prejudice* novel is a greatest work of Jane Austen. It is an interesting romance novel. This novel tells Mr. Darcy who falling in love with Elizabeth Bennet. Mr. Darcy is someone who separate Elizabeth's sister, Jane Bennet, and Mr. Darcy's friend, Mr. Bingley, who falling in love each other. So, when Mr. Darcy tells his love to Elizabeth, she refuses it even though she falling in love with him also. To get Elizabeth's love, Mr. Darcy done everything Elizabeth tries to ignore her feeling for her sister but it changes when Mr. Darcy helps every problem in Elizabeth's family.

Fourth, the language of the *Pride and Prejudice* novel is not too difficult to be understood by the learners.

Based on the background above the writer chooses the title of this research "Power of Love in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen (1813): Psychoanalytic Approach".

2. Previous Study

The first study about *Pride and Prejudice* novel conducted by Axioma Dany Imamasari (UMS, 2008) in her entitled “ A Comparison Between Novel and Movie version of Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice*: A structural Approach. This research viewed that the reason why production houses uses novel as a source of movie based on the market’s demand, it is because people will be more curious and fascinating the product of literary for some reason: they have read the novel and wanted to know the novel visually by watching the movie version.

The second study is written by Dimas Nur Baladi (UMS, 2008) in this study entitled “Material Oriented Marriage in Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice*: A Sociological Approach. His research viewed that the correlation between novel and social reality which have the background of making the novel. The social reality includes the social aspect, economic, politic, cultural, religion, science and technology. They are reflected in structural element of the novel such as character and characterization, setting of time, setting of place, plot, style, and theme. Beside reflect the social reality, through her work the author also tries to convey opinion and critics toward social reality that has happened.

Based on the descriptions above, the researchers above are different from the writer here, because the first and second research use structural and sociological approach but the writer uses Psychoanalytic Approach.

The similarity of these researches are the use of *Pride and Prejudice* novel (1813) as data source.

3. Problem Statement

Based on the research background above, the writer purposes the problem of the study “How is power of love reflected in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen?”

4. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer will limit the study on the analysis of the power of love that appears in Mr. Darcy as personality, his action to face problem and influence of his problem to his personality. This study uses Psychoanalytic Approach.

5. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are follows:

1. To analyze Jane Austen in *Pride and Prejudice* novel based on its structural element.
2. To describe the power of love in Jane Austen in *Pride and Prejudice* novel based on Psychoanalytic Approach by Sigmund Freud.

6. Benefit of the Study

The benefits of the study are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This study is expected to give additional information to literature research especially those dealing with Jane Austen in *Pride and Prejudice* novel.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. The study is hoped to enrich knowledge and experience of the writer and another students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta or another Universities who have interest with literary study on the novel from Psychoanalytic Approach.
- b. The writer hopes that the result of the research will be useful to add the reference for other researcher to analyze the other data.

7. Underlying Theory

In order to know the power of love by Jane Austen in *Pride and Prejudice* novel, the writer uses Psychoanalytic Approach. This approach is appropriate because is closely related to power of love. To make this study easy to be understood, the writer divides this into three points. In the first point the researcher explains about the notion of Psychoanalytic. Second point is the major principles of Psychoanalytic Approach. The third point is the structural elements of the novel.

B. Research Method

The writer will describe the methods that use on research. There are five elements to support in research method, there are:

1. Type of the Study

Type of this study is qualitative research in which the writer does not need statistic to collect, to analyze, and to interpret.

2. Type of the Data and the Data Source

In this research the writer classifies the data source into two categories:

a. Primary data

The primary data source of the study is the novel *Pride and Prejudice* written by Jane Austen.

b. Secondary data

The writer takes the secondary data source from many sources as references, the author's biography, the website from the internet about this novel and other resources that support the analysis.

3. Object of the Study

The object of this study is the novel *Pride and Prejudice* written by Jane Austen.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The technique of collecting data in this study is documentation. The necessary steps are as follows:

- a. Reading the novel repeatedly.
- b. Marking the point in the novel to make easy analyzing it.
- c. Taking notes of information in both primary and secondary data.
- d. Arranging the data info into several part based on its classification.

- e. Analyzing the data.
- f. Drawing conclusion based on the analysis data.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The writer uses Psychoanalytic Approach and applies it by using the descriptive analysis. In addition, the writer also uses the structural elements of the work. It concerns with the structural elements of the novel and Psychoanalytic Approach.

C. Finding and Discussion

1. Structural Elements Analysis of the Novel

The structural elements of novel *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) such as the character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, and theme.

a. Character and Characterization

Character is people who are shown in narrative work of drama, who are interpreted having the quality of moral and special tendency as the expressed speech and act (Nurgiyanto, 1995: 165).

Characterization is description of the character through their physical, moral, and psychological appearance. Another way is through their gesture or manner of the speaking (Kennedy, 1983:45).

b. Setting

Setting is the place of happen or incidents. It refers to the point of time and place at which the events in the story occur. In other word

setting is the location, historical, period, and social surrounding in which the action in the story develops (Kennedy, 1983: 25).

c. Plot

There are some definitions of plot. One of it is by Kennedy. He defines plot as artistic arrangement of event in the story. It is consisting of the beginning, the middle, and the end.(Kennedy, 1983:9).

d. Point of View

Point of view is the manner of the author in telling the story. Every story has a narrator who tells the story. According to Barnet 1963: 38), point of view can be divided into two sorts: participant or first person narrator and non-participant or the third person narrator.

e. Theme

Kennedy (1983:103) stated, “The theme of a story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals”. In many a fine short story, theme is the center, the moving force, the principle of unity. Clearly, such a theme is something other than the characters and events of its story. Theme also central idea about life that author presented in the story of a novel.

2. Psychoanalytic Analysis

This analysis is presented through three basic principles of Sigmund Freud theory, which covers *id*, *ego*, and *superego*.

a. Id

According to Freud (in Burger, 1986:56) *id* is “the most basic system of personality where innate instinct exist. Freud (in Asimov, 1983;415) states that the *id* is concerned only with satisfying personal desires. Furthermore Freud states that “The *id* is concerned only with reducing the tensions generated by the organism needs: the need for warmth, food, facile stimulation, and also forth”.

Freud (in Burger, 1986:55) states “the *id* impulses are ever present and are held in checking by other parts of the adults personality. According to Freud (in Burger, 1986:56) “the *id* uses wish fulfillment to satisfy the need: if a baby is hungry and doesn’t see food nearby, the *id* imagines the food and thereby at least temporarily satisfies the need”. The *id* impulses are unconscious, so that we are unaware of all the impulse we might wish to act upon. Freud (in Burger, 1986:56) explains, “because of many of these impulses center on themes of sexuality and aggression, it is probably good that we are not aware of these ancones materials”.

b. Ego

Freud (in Hall, 1985: 34) stated that the *ego* is “evolves out of *id* to enable the organism to deal with reality. The *id* cannot perform this function, only the *ego* can distinguish between things in the mind and mind things in the external world. The *ego* is said to obey the reality

principle, which requires that action be delayed until the *ego* can determine whether something has existence in objective reality. The *ego*, makes a plan for satisfying a need and then test the plan to see if it works.

Freud declares that the *ego* is actions based on the reality principle. According to Freud (in Burger, 1986: 56) “the primary job of the *ego* is to satisfy the *id* impulse, but to do so in manner that takes place into consideration the realities of the situation. Because the *id* impulses are unacceptable and therefore threatening for the individual. It is the *ego*’s job to keep these impulses in the unconscious”.

Freud (in Burger, 1986: 58) states that though the *ego* lacks the strong vitality of the *id*, it regulates the instinctual drives of the *id* so that they may be released in non-destructive behavior patterns. And though a large portion of *ego* is unconscious, the *ego* nevertheless comprises what we ordinarily think of as the conscious mind.

c. *Superego*

Superego is the internal representative of the traditional values and evaluative norms. Freud (in Hall and Lindsey, 1985: 35) states that the *superego* evolves out of the *ego* and represents parental values, or the society’s standards as the parents have interpreted them. *Superego* as the principle of morality consists of some values and evaluated norms.

The *superego* doesn't merely punish the individual for moral violations. According Freud (in Burger, 1986: 57), "*Superego* also provides the ideals the ego uses to determine if a behavior is virtuous and therefore worthy of praise. Because poor-rearing practices, some children fail to fully develop the superego. In other individuals, the *superego* can become too powerful or super moral and burden the ego with impossible standard of perfection". Here the person could suffer from relentless moral anxiety an ever present feeling of shame and guilt for failing to reach standards no human can meet.

3. Discussion

Pride and Prejudice is the novel that reflects power of love of the major character is name Mr. Darcy. After analyzing the major character's personality substance such as: *id*, *ego*, and *superego*, the writer considers that every element is significant and interacts with one another to build mental condition of major character. It is necessity to relate and collect those elements extend discussion of an analysis.

In *Pride and Prejudice* novel Jane Austen extend attentions in the personality substances and focuses both on the internal conflict and external conflict especially major character. Mr. Darcy is a man as the major character in the novel, written by his *id* from Mr. Darcy being cocky and arrogant to those who have not known before including by Elizabeth, but on the other hand he also admired beauty that owned by Elizabeth.

Secretly she watched Elizabeth personality without being noticed by anyone, including his own companions.

Mr. Darcy in the two situations is difficult to determine which one is good in his life. Problems are faced by Darcy as arrogant behavior that impressed and feeling held for Elizabeth. This problem is contradiction between the *id* and *superego*. As a human, he tends to fill his first *id* and he always wants to get pleasure in his life but his *superego* is able to change his personality to be better at the end. He wants to make his life companion Elizabeth and he success and never give up.

Mr. Darcy problem arises when she expressed an application by Elizabeth, but Elizabeth rejected because she felt Mr. Darcy the distance relationship between Jane and Mr. Bingley. Mr. Bingley would match with Georgiana. Mr. Darcy acknowledged that mistakes have been done in wisdom and help solve problems faced by Bennet's family, ever since Elizabeth thought Mr. Darcy was beginning to change. Mr. Darcy revealed his feelings to Elizabeth for the second time, and Elizabeth need sanctioned by her parents over their relationship.

Jane Austen created a good relation between *id*, *ego*, and *superego* in Mr. Darcy personality. She illustrated the conflict between two personality aspects: the *id* and the *superego*. The result is *superego* the greater pressure than the *ego* in determining the major characters activities. It can be said that how *ego* observe the *superego* of the increase power of

love of his misbehavior that make major character. It is clear that his superego is so determining in his life. Mr. Darcy as the major character wants to change attitudes in order to get love.

From all aspects of the psychoanalytic analysis above shows the power of love to build character choice that is finished by Mr. Darcy which reflected in *Pride and Prejudice* novel. Those matters create his felt love but he can make a decision right choice for his. The analysis is based on the three principles of psychoanalytic by Sigmund Freud arranged the character of Mr. Darcy.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

1. Conclusion

Based on the analysis novel in the previous chapter, the researcher would like to describe the following conclusion.

First, based on the structural analysis it proves that in this novel. The writer extends a message those “someone who hit by the love of prejudice arising out unwanted and will do everything to get love from someone who has loved”. In order to send a message the writer produces a major character, Mr. Darcy who comes from Pemberley, the man’s land, and income about ten thousand pounds a year. He has better habits after met Elizabeth. Before he met Elizabeth, he was arrogant, haughty, and indifferent when in talking with the opposite that bad character which is owned by Mr. Darcy. The writer’s plot is the beginning, the middle, and

the end. The structural elements in the novel are related to another to be a good unity.

second, based on the Psychoanalytic Approach. Jane Austen explains the psycho of Mr. Darcy in which prejudice of love within a life. In this novel, Jane Austen criticizes that someone can change the bad attitude for the reason that he hope can love her. All aspects of the novel used Sigmund Freud's conception. Those are *id*, *ego*, and, *superego*.

Naturally, human being has love in their life. It motivates human to solve their love by choosing the right choice for everyone loved in the life.

2. Suggestion

This novel is not only entertaining in but also gives lessons. *Pride and Prejudice* novel that is written by Jane Austen combines romantic drama and social reality in the novel. This is an interesting novel for reason that the narrative consisting of romance, injustice, and humility.

Consequently, the researcher wishes that this research can function to the other researchers as the reflection or deliberation in conducting an additional research, particularly by using sociological approach to analyze the novel for the reason that it reflects to social circumstance which shows the injustice and social that is experienced by rich person in Pemberley. The researcher wishes that the reader is able to find the lesson and gives responses for this research paper.

3. Educational Implicaton

Human beings cannot be separated from the name of love, because it is through human love and relationships can change the nature of a poor person to be better than ever. With love we can receive the advantages and disadvantages of our partners.

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